

BELT COVERING FOR A MOBILE STATION
AND METHOD OF USING THE SAME

CROSS REFERENCE TO RELATED APPLICATION

This application claims the priority of U.S. Provisional Patent Application No. 60/483,780 filed June 30, 2003, which is incorporated herein by reference.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

Field of the Invention

5 The present invention is related to the use of covers for mobile stations (such as mobile telephones), and more particularly interchangeable covers that protect the mobile station and allow the appearance of the mobile station to be customized.

Description of Related Art

10 Participants in the mobile telephone industry are in a constant search to differentiate their telephones by making them easier to use and more aesthetically appealing. For example, mobile telephones have been developed with easily interchangeable covers. An interchangeable cover allows the user to change the appearance of the phone as desired, such as by matching the cover to an outfit.

15 In addition to aesthetic appearance, durability of the mobile telephone is also a concern. Originally, mobile telephones were housed in large protective cases and included large battery power supplies. Steady improvements in mobile telephone construction have resulted in much more lightweight and low-cost telephones. Typically, the more recent versions of mobile telephones have a housing constructed of a hard plastic material, such as a thermoplastic material that is heated and molded into a
20 container for the electronic components of the telephone. Although such materials are an effective guard against most impacts resulting from drops and other blows, extraordinary impacts can result in permanent deformation of the housing.

As an additional guard against impacts, a separate cover constructed of leather or textile materials is often employed. Such materials are typically softer and more energy absorbent, dampening the shock of an impact and protecting the more brittle plastic housing. For instance, the cover may include a relatively thick, semi-rigid backing panel that is sized to cover a rear surface of the mobile telephone and includes a peripheral edge that is configured to extend forwardly from the rear surface of the telephone.

In addition, a cover may include a sling that is constructed of a relatively thin, flexible piece of leather or textile material sewn to the peripheral edge of the backing panel. The sling is shaped to conform to the contours of the front and side surfaces of the mobile telephone and forms a pocket between it and the backing panel. Defined in the sling are various openings that correspond to the key pad, screen, antenna, interface jack, etc. An upper portion of the sling includes a hook and loop connector allowing the upper portion to be extended over the upper surface of the mobile telephone and attached to a mating hook and loop connector on the backing panel. In this manner, the mobile telephone is secured within the sling.

Advantageously, the peripheral edge of the backing panel extends outwardly from the side surfaces of the mobile telephone and thereby cushions impacts. However, the relatively thin, flexible construction of the sling is not as effective at protecting the front and side surfaces of the mobile telephone. Although the thickness of the sling may be increased for further cushioning, such an increase can interfere with the accessibility of the keypad, display and other interface devices of the mobile telephone. In addition, the cover does not appear to be a part of the original telephone construction and therefore detracts from the aesthetic appearance of the mobile telephone.

Therefore, it would be advantageous to have a mobile station cover that is easily removed and reinstalled to allow the appearance of the mobile station to be customized. In addition, it would be advantageous to have a mobile station cover that protects the mobile station against impacts but does not appear to be a separately manufactured, aftermarket product and that did not interfere with the functionality of the various user-interfaces, such as the display and keypad.

BRIEF SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

The above needs are addressed and other advantages are provided by a mobile station including a cover assembly and a wireless telecommunications signal receiving and generating assembly. Included in the cover assembly is a belt that substantially
5 extends around the signal receiving and generating assembly, and a connector to hold the belt closed about the signal receiving and generating assembly. The belt includes a pair of side edges which define side openings through which the signal receiving and generating assembly can be accessed. Advantageously, the belt is easily exchanged with other belts so as to vary the appearance of the mobile station. Further, the side edges are
10 easily gripped by a user holding the mobile station. In another aspect, the belt includes an integrated key pad which overlies a plurality of key contacts of the signal receiving and generating assembly.

In one embodiment, the present invention includes a cover assembly for a wireless telecommunications signal receiving and generating assembly, wherein the cover
15 assembly includes a belt and a connector. In particular, the belt has a first end, a second end and a pair of side edges. The pair of side edges are laterally spaced from each other and extend between the first and second ends. Also included in the belt are first and second portions wherein the first portion is adjacent the first end and the second portion is adjacent the second end. Positioned between the first and second portions is a flexible
20 portion. The flexible portion extends between the side edges and allows the first and second portions to be moved with respect to each other when moved about the flexible portion. The connector is configured to hold together the first and second ends of the belt in an adjacent relationship. In this manner, the belt can substantially extend around, and in overlying contact with, the signal receiving and generating assembly. In addition, the
25 side edges define a pair of spaced openings exposing side portions of the signal receiving and generating assembly.

Various configurations for the belt are possible, facilitating easy exchange of different belts and protection of the signal receiving and generating assembly. For instance, the ends of the belt may be configured to be in abutting contact when held in the
30 adjacent relationship by the connector. In this manner, the belt extends continuously around the signal receiving and generating assembly. In addition, the flexible portion of

the belt may have a rounded inner surface, and the abutting ends together may define a rounded inner surface, so that the belt material may more easily conform to the outer contours of the signal receiving and generating assembly.

5 In another aspect, the side edges of the belt may be substantially parallel to each other so that the belt has a generally equal width along its length. Further, the side edges of the belt may be configured to partially extend over side surfaces of the signal receiving and generating assembly. Extending the side edges over the side surfaces restrains the signal receiving and generating assembly from falling out of the side openings.

10 The flexible portion of the belt may define an opening sized to reveal or receive a connection port, such as a interface jack, of the signal receiving and generating assembly. Other openings can also be defined in the belt, such as a display opening that is configured to extend around a display of the signal receiving and generating assembly.

15 Preferably, the belt has a thickness that is about equal to the height of the display, interface jack and any other plateau portions of the signal receiving and generating assembly. As a result, when the belt is applied to the signal receiving and generating assembly, the plateau portions are still easily accessible and have exposed surfaces that are flush with an outer surface of the belt. In another option, the belt may also include one or more flaps that extend over the openings and protect the underlying portions of the signal receiving and generating assembly.

20 In still another aspect, the belt may include an integrated key pad that is configured to be positioned over a plurality of key contacts of the signal receiving and generating assembly. Depression of the keys on the keypad will depress the underlying contacts and register inputs with the signal receiving and generating assembly.

25 Generally, the connector holds the ends of the belt in an adjacent relationship, and preferably in abutting contact, as discussed above. In one aspect, each of the ends of the belt defines an outwardly directed flange. In this case, the connector may be an elastic ring that is configured to extend around the two flanges so as to tightly hold the ends of the belt together.

30 In another embodiment, the present invention includes a mobile station having a wireless telecommunications signal receiving and generating assembly. The signal receiving and generating assembly has a front surface, a back surface and a peripheral

surface extending between the front and back surfaces. In addition, a belt of the mobile station extends over the front surface, the back surface and a pair of opposite portions of the peripheral surface of the signal receiving and generating assembly. The belt includes a pair of side edges defining a pair of openings on the sides of the belt. The side
5 openings reveal the remaining portions of the peripheral surface of the signal receiving and generating assembly over which the belt does not extend.

To further guard against impacts, the signal receiving and generating assembly may include an outer housing. Extending from the housing is at least one plateau portion, such as a display or a connection port. Preferably, the belt has an outer surface that is
10 flush with an exposed surface of the plateau portion or portions.

The mobile station and associated cover assembly of the present invention have many advantages. For instance, the belt is easily attached and removed from the signal receiving and generating assembly, allowing quick exchange with other belts to change the appearance of the mobile station. In addition, the cover assembly provides additional
15 protection for the signal receiving and generating assembly, especially if the belt is constructed of an impact-absorbing material. The side edges of the belt defining the side openings allow the mobile station to be easily gripped and held in the hand of a user. In addition, the side openings allow for easier bending and attachment of the belt about the housing. Matching the thickness of the belt to the raised portions, such as the display and
20 the interface jack, provide a relatively flush, attractive outer surface of the mobile station.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE SEVERAL VIEWS OF THE DRAWING(S)

Having thus described the invention in general terms, reference will now be made to the accompanying drawings, which are not necessarily drawn to scale, and wherein:

Figure 1 is a perspective view of a mobile station of one embodiment of the
25 present invention;

Figure 2 is a perspective view of a belt being opened to receive a wireless telecommunications signal receiving and generating assembly of the mobile station shown in Figure 1;

Figure 3 is a perspective view of the belt and a connector of the mobile station
30 shown in Figure 1;

Figure 4 is a perspective view of the connector being attached to the belt of the mobile station shown in Figure 1;

Figure 5 is a cross-sectional view of one embodiment of a key pad and plunger mat of the mobile station shown in Figure 1;

5 Figure 6 is a cross-sectional view of another embodiment of a key pad of the belt of the mobile station shown in Figure 1;

Figure 7 is a perspective view of a mobile station of another embodiment of the present invention;

Figure 8 is an exploded view of the mobile station of Figure 7;

10 Figure 9 is a side elevation view of the mobile station of Figure 7 including a latch and lever connector;

Figure 10 is a side elevation view of a cover assembly of the mobile station of Figure 7;

Figure 11 is a cross-sectional view of the cover assembly of Figure 10; and

15 Figure 12 is a cross-sectional view of the mobile station of Figure 7.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

The present invention now will be described more fully hereinafter with reference to the accompanying drawings, in which some, but not all embodiments of the invention are shown. Indeed, the invention may be embodied in many different forms and should
20 not be construed as limited to the embodiments set forth herein; rather, these embodiments are provided so that this disclosure will satisfy applicable legal requirements. Like numbers refer to like elements throughout.

A mobile station **10** of one embodiment of the present invention is shown in Figure 1. Included in the mobile station is a cover assembly **11** and a wireless
25 telecommunications signal receiving and generating assembly **12**. The cover assembly **11** includes a belt **13** that extends around an outer housing **14** of the signal receiving and generating assembly **12** and is secured thereabout using a connector **15**. Advantageously, the cover assembly **11** protects the signal receiving and generating assembly **12** while still being easily removable and exchangeable with other cover assemblies to allow
30 customization of the appearance of the mobile station **10**.

It should be understood that the mobile telephone illustrated and hereinafter described is merely illustrative of one type of mobile station that would benefit from the present invention and, therefore, should not be taken to limit the scope of the present invention. For example, other types of mobile stations, such as portable digital assistants (PDAs), pagers, laptop computers and other types of voice and text communications systems, can readily employ the present invention. Moreover, the system and method of the present invention will be primarily described in conjunction with mobile communications applications. But the system and method of the present invention can be utilized in conjunction with a variety of other applications, both in the mobile communications industries and outside of the mobile communications industries.

As shown in Figure 2, the signal receiving and generating assembly **12** includes the outer housing **14**, a plurality of key contacts **16**, a display **17** and a interface jack **18**. The signal receiving and generating assembly **12** also includes other, conventional components (battery, microphone, earpiece, processor, printed wiring board, transmitter, receiver, etc.) necessary for the mobile station to receive, process and generate wireless communications signals. However, these remaining components are conventionally known to one of skill in the art and are therefore not described or shown herein in additional detail.

In the illustrated embodiment, the housing **14** generally has a rectangular shape with a front surface **22**, a back surface **23** and a peripheral surface **24** that extends between the front and back surfaces. The front surface defines a plurality of openings, including an opening through which the display **17** extends and openings through which the plurality of key contacts **16** extend, or are accessible. The back surface **23** does not define openings in the illustrated embodiment. However, various other openings may be defined in the back and other surfaces of the housing depending upon the type of mobile station and the type of access needed to the electronic, and other components, housed therein. For instance, a mobile station of the present invention that includes a headphone jack may have an opening defined in a surface of its housing **14** through which the headphone jack can be accessed.

Referring again to Figure 2, the peripheral surface **24** includes top and bottom portions **25**, **26** (wherein “top” and “bottom” are defined with respect to the orientation of

the mobile station **10** in the Figures) and side portions **27**. As will be described in greater detail below, the belt **13** generally extends over the entire top and bottom portions **25, 26**, but leaves the side portions mostly uncovered. The top and bottom portions **25, 26** of the peripheral surface **24** have a semicircular, or rounded, shape and are on opposite ends of the housing **14**. Advantageously, the rounded shape of the top and bottom portions promotes conforming contact of the belt **13** against the housing **14**. The side portions **27** of the peripheral surface **24** typically have a planar shape and are also on opposite sides of the housing.

It should be noted that although the illustrated housing **14** has a generally rectangular shape, the housing may have other shapes as is necessary or advantageous for the particular intended application of the mobile station. However, the housing **14** preferably has a geometry and shape that facilitates attachment of the cover assembly **11** and cooperates therewith to provide robust protection of the more fragile (typically electronic) components of the mobile station **10**. For instance, the housing may be shaped like a disc with rounded edges so that the belt **13** could extend substantially around the disc, or a cylinder wherein the belt extends over the curved surface of the cylinder.

Typically the housing **14** will be divided into two or more components that can be disengaged from each other to reveal the remaining components of the signal receiving and generating assembly **12** housed therein. Such access advantageously allows for maintenance and replacement of electronic components, batteries, etc. For instance, the housing **14** of the embodiment illustrated in Figure 2 is divided into two components including a back component **19** and a face component **20** that together form the housing. The face component includes the entire front surface **22** and portions of the peripheral surface **24**. The back component **19** includes the entire back surface **23** and portions of the peripheral surface.

It should be noted that the housing **14** could be constructed of more, or fewer, components than the illustrated embodiment. In addition, the housing **14** could be divided into components at different places, such as by a seam extending through the front and back surfaces **22, 23** which divides the housing into top and bottom

components. Generally, however, fewer components are preferred for improved impact resistance.

During attachment, the two components are brought together at the peripheral surface **24** portions to form a seam that extends around the entire peripheral surface. The two components **19, 20** are typically held together using an interference or snap fit that employs latches and may be aided by the use of fasteners. However, sole use of an interference fit is advantageous because it allows the housing **14** to be easily opened without tools to remove the fasteners. Further advantageously, the belt **13** facilitates the sole use of an interference or latch fit because it holds the components together during an impact which might otherwise separate components attached solely via an interference or latch fit.

Both the back and the face components **19, 20** are preferably constructed of a relatively hard plastic material that is both light weight and protective. Preferably, the material has a relatively uniform thickness and hardness so that the belt **13** adds to the impact resistance of the mobile station **10**. However, the thickness, hardness and other mechanical properties of the housing **14** could be increased in areas not covered by the belt, such as the side portions **27** which may be subject to direct impacts. Alternatively, the mechanical properties of the housing could be reduced in the areas protected by the belt, for cost, weight or other reasons.

Referring again to Figure 2, the housing **14** may also include plateau portions that extend outwards from the base surface of the housing. For instance, the interface jack **18** of the illustrated embodiment is accessible through openings defined in a raised rectangular island defined at the bottom portion **26** of the peripheral surface **24** of the housing. Such plateau portions preferably have a height that is about equal the thickness of the belt **13** so that a top surface of the plateau portion is flush with an outer surface of the belt. As result, the plateau portion provides better visibility, and easier access, through its matching opening in the belt **13**. In another option, a device may itself extend outwards through the opening in the housing **14** and thereby form its own plateau portion. For example, the display **17** of the illustrated embodiment extends outwards from the base surface of the housing **14** and has an outer surface that is flush with the outer surface of the belt **13**.

The key contacts **16** are positioned in an array on the front surface **22** and each of the key contacts performs one or more allotted input functions, such as entry of a number for dialing or paging through menu selections. The key contacts **16** may either be accessible through openings in the outer housing **14**, or the outer housing itself may have part of its front surface **22** formed of a printed wiring board directly supporting the key contacts **16**. Such printed wiring boards typically employ metal dome contacts to register depression of overlying keys. Movement of such dome contacts upon the application of pressure is preferably in fractions of a millimeter, allowing relatively light pressure to register an input.

It should be noted that in addition to the metal dome type contacts **16**, other key contact devices could be used to sense an application of pressure. For instance, piezoelectric tablets could be positioned so as to record key depressions. Therefore, the term “key contacts” as used herein in reference to the wireless signal processing assembly, and its component parts, refers to a device, or collection of devices, or other structure capable of recording the application of pressure, typically produced by the depression or actuation of one or more keys, for the purpose of registering an input to the processing assembly.

The belt **13** includes a first end **28**, a second end **29** and a pair of side edges **30**. The side edges **30** extend between the ends **28**, **29** and the edges and ends collectively define a belt of material that can be secured around the signal receiving and generating assembly **12**. The belt has several advantages but two of its primary advantages are adding another layer of protection to the housing **14** of the signal receiving and generating assembly **12**, and allowing easy exchangeability with other belts for changes in the aesthetic appearance of the mobile station **10**.

Referring to the embodiment of the belt **13** illustrated in the Figures, and in particular best illustrated Figures 2 and 3, a first portion **31** of the belt is adjacent the first end **28** and a second portion **32** of the belt is adjacent the second end **29**. A flexible portion **33** of the belt **13** separates the first and second portions **31**, **32**. As a result, the first portion **31** extends between the first end **28**, the flexible portion **33** and the side edges **30**. The second portion **32** extends between the second end **29**, the flexible portion **33** and the side edges **30**.

A range of materials may be used to construct the belt **13**. For instance, the belt may be constructed of one, or combinations of, textile materials (e.g., leather, woven or knitted materials), thermoplastics, rubber, silicone, etc., but is preferably constructed of a single material having elastic properties. Materials having elastic properties have the advantage of dampening and absorbing energy from the types of sudden impacts that break open relatively hard plastic housings and damage the delicate electronics held inside the housing. In addition, elastic materials facilitate attachment of the belt around the signal receiving and generating assembly **12** by allowing the ends **28, 29** to be drawn together. Further, the belt materials can be selected to be aesthetically pleasing, such as by including patterns, luminescence, reflective qualities, colors, images, indicia or other visible depictions or characteristics. Examples of a preferred material includes a two-shot elastomer wherein the color and material properties can be varied at specific locations along the belt. As another example, the belt may be constructed of fabric with rubber trim.

In the illustrated embodiment, the first and second portions **31, 32** are both generally flat and have a similar rectangular shape. The first portion **31** is sized and shaped to overlie the entire front surface **22** of the housing **14**, while the second portion **32** is sized and shaped to overlie the entire back surface **23**. In order to accommodate the display **17** extending from the front surface **22** of the housing **14**, the first portion **31** defines a display opening **34** having a rectangular shape similar to the display and sized to extend around the periphery of the display. As another option, the first portion **31** defines a pair of audio openings **41** positioned above the display opening **34** so as to overlie audio output speakers of the signal receiving and generating assembly **12**.

Other openings may also be defined in the first portion **31** (and other portions) of the belt **13** depending upon different factors such as the number and kind of input and output devices used with the mobile station **10**. For instance, if the mobile station is a wireless MP3 player, openings in the first portion **31** may allow passage therethrough of various headphone and external speaker connections.

The first portion **31** may also include a key pad **35** that is positioned to overlie the key contacts **16** of the signal receiving and generating assembly **12**. The key pad **35** preferably includes multiple keys **37** each positioned above one or more plungers **36**, as

shown by the cross-sections of Figures 5 and 6. In turn, each of the plungers is positioned above one of the key contacts **16**. Preferably, the key pad **35** is integrally constructed of the same material as the remainder of the belt **13**, and further preferably is constructed of a semi-soft, flexible material.

5 The plungers **36** may be part of a separate plunger mat **38**, as shown in Figure 5, wherein each of the plungers includes a resilient diaphragm portion **39** biasing a plunger cylinder **40** into a position adjacent the underside of the key pad **35**. In another example, the key pad **35** may include integrated plungers, as shown in Figure 6, wherein the plunger cylinder **40** is a part of a respective one of the keys. The latter embodiment is particularly suited to keys constructed of a resilient, elastic material that allows the keys to deform relative to the rest of the key pad **35** and belt **13**. During use, the plunger cylinder **40** is advanced into contact with a respective one of the underlying key contacts **16** so that an input is registered. Upon release of pressure from the key, the plunger cylinder retracts due to the bias of the diaphragm portion **39** or the resiliency of the key itself.

15 In yet another option, the keys may be constructed of a relatively rigid material separate from the rest of the belt **13**, wherein each of the keys extends upwards through a respective one of a plurality of openings defined in the belt. Regardless of the material construction of the key pad **35** and its keys, the keys should be capable of at least some movement so that pressure is applied to the underlying one of the key contacts **16**.

20 As shown best in Figure 2, the first and second ends **28**, **29** arc inwardly towards each other and away from the first and second portions **31**, **32** of the belt **13**. As a result, when the ends are held in an abutting relationship by the connector **15** they form rounded inner and outer surfaces. In addition, the flexible portion **33** which separates the first and second portions **31**, **32** and extends between the side edges **30**, has rounded inner and outer surfaces.

25 Advantageously, the rounded inner surface of flexible portion and the abutting ends corresponds with the rounded outer shape of the top and bottom portions **25**, **26** of the peripheral surface **24** of the housing **14**. In addition, the relatively planar inner surfaces of the first and second portions **31**, **32** correspond with the planar base surfaces of the housing **14**. Close correspondence of the inner surfaces of the belt **13** with the

outer housing **14** promotes a robust fit around the outer housing of the cover assembly **11** for improved impact resistance. In instances in which the housing **14** is shaped differently, the belt may likewise be shaped differently so as to correspond to the housing.

5 The flexible portion **33** of the belt **13** is constructed of a material that is sufficiently flexible to allow movement of the first end **28** and first portion **31** with respect to the second end **29** and second portion **32**. As is shown in Figure 2, the first end **28** and first portion **31** is rotated about the flexible portion **33** away from the second end **29** and second portion **33** so that the signal receiving and generating assembly **12** can be
10 positioned therebetween.

 As with the other belt portions, the flexible portion **33** may define openings for access to the signal receiving and generating assembly **11**. For instance, the flexible portion in the illustrated embodiment defines an interface jack opening **42** through which extends the interface jack **18**. In particular, the interface jack opening of the illustrated
15 embodiment is approximately rectangular and is shaped to extend around the raised interface jack **18** after the belt **13** is secured around the signal receiving and generating assembly **12**, as shown in Figure 4.

 The side edges **30** of the belt **13** extend along and inwards from the lateral sides of the ends **28**, **29** and the portions **31**, **32** and **33**. Generally, the side edges **30** of the
20 illustrated embodiment are at a right angle to the ends and portions so as to extend over the side portions **27** of the peripheral surface **24** of the outer housing **14**. However, the side edges **30** of the belt **13** may have other shapes so as to extend in general contact with the side portions **27**. For example, if the side portions **27** were curved similar to the illustrated top and bottom portions **25**, **26**, the side edges **30** could also be
25 correspondingly curved. In yet another alternative, the side edges **30** may be spaced from the outer housing **14**, or may not extend over the side portions **27** of the peripheral surface **24** at all, instead merely defining edges of the ends **28**, **29** and portions **31**, **32** and **33**.

 When the belt **13** extends around the signal receiving and generating assembly **12**,
30 the side edges **30** of the belt **13** define a pair of side openings **50** through which the side portions **27** of the peripheral surface **24** of the housing are accessible, as shown in Figure

1. Advantageously, the side openings **50** separate the first and second belt portions **31**, **32** and allow the above-described relative movement between the portions and ends so that the belt **13** can be easily affixed around the housing **14**. This is unlike conventional covers defining pockets that are formed to tightly fit about the mobile station **10**, at times making it difficult to insert the mobile station into the pocket.

As shown in Figure 4, attachment of the belt **13** around the housing **14**, including placement of the ends **28**, **29** in abutting contact, brings each of the side edges **30** into a closed shape to define the side openings **50**. Portions of the side edges **30** that are adjacent the first and second portions **31**, **32** of the belt **13** define two parallel, spaced edges of the side openings **50**. Portions of the sides edges **30** that are adjacent the ends **28**, **29** define two opposite, rounded edges of the openings **50**. Advantageously, the curved ends of the openings **50** at the flexible portion **33** and the space between the elongate sides of the openings facilitate bending of the belt **13** without crimping. Achieving a continuous wrap around the assembly **12** without kinks or crimping, while at the same time retaining a smooth and flexible appearance when removed from the assembly **12**, is a key element of the present invention. The rounded edges can be pre-molded, or can be facilitated through the use of grooves or pleats, and decreases in the material thickness for when the belt extends around tight corners.

The cover assembly **11** also includes the connector **15** which holds the ends **28**, **29** of the belt **13** together after the belt is extended around the housing **14**. In the illustrated embodiment, the connector **15** is a continuous loop or band of elastic material that fits around a pair of connector flanges **43** positioned on the ends **28**, **29** of the belt **13**, as shown in Figures 1 and 4. In the illustrated embodiment, the connector flanges **43** are formed by a recessed channel extending through the ends **28**, **29** of the belt **13**. Advantageously, the recessed channel partially conceals the connector **15** for an improved aesthetic appearance. Although in the illustrated embodiment the flanges **43** are formed by a recess in the belt **13**, the flanges **43** can also be defined by opposing raised portions of the belt extending outwards from the base surface at the ends **28**, **29**.

It should be noted that other types of connectors **15** can be used to secure the ends **28**, **29** of the belt **13** together. For instance, hook and loop connectors, latches, buckles, snaps, etc., could be used as long as they can effectively hold the ends of the belt

together, especially if the belt is under tension. It should also be noted that the ends **28**, **29** need not be located at any particular portion of belt **13**, and for instance could define a seam within the first or second portions **31**, **32**. As another option, the belt **13** may be constructed of an elastic material that is a continuous loop defining the side openings **50** but not having the ends **28**, **29**. However, the belt material must be sufficiently elastic to allow the belt to be distended and looped around the housing **14**.

During use, the belt **13** of the illustrated embodiment is opened by rotating the first end **28** and first portion **31** away from the second end **29** and second portion **32**, as shown in Figure 2. Then, the signal receiving and generating assembly **12** is inserted between the first and second portions **31**, **32**. If necessary, any openings defined in the belt **13** are positioned over corresponding plateau regions on the housing **14**. For instance, the display opening **34** is positioned over the display **17** and the interface jack opening **42** is positioned over the interface jack **18**. Further, the keys **37** of the key pad **35** are positioned over corresponding ones of the key contacts **16**.

After insertion of the signal receiving and generating assembly **12**, the ends **28**, **29** of the belt **13** are brought together so that the inner surfaces of the belt are generally in overlying contact with the base surfaces of the housing **14**. Once the ends are adjacent to each other (but may still have a gap as shown in Figure 4), the elastic band connector **15** is looped over the connector flanges **43**. Tension in the connector draws the ends **28**, **29** into an abutting relationship. Other belts having different colors, aesthetic elements or configurations could be exchanged with the current belt by reversing the aforescribed process to remove the current belt.

Another embodiment of the mobile station **10** and associated cover assembly **11** of the present invention is shown in Figures 7-12. As is best illustrated in Figure 8, the belt **13** can include an integrated keypad **35** having keys **37** on its outer surface and corresponding frusto-conical shaped plungers **36** on its inner surface. Each of the plungers **36** is positioned to correspond to respective ones of the key contacts **16** and extend through openings defined in the housing **14**.

In addition, the belt may include pairs of clip members **44** wherein the clip members are spaced across the belt **13** and extending upwards from the side edges **30** of the belt at the first and second portions **31**, **32**, as shown in Figure 10. Optionally, the

first and second portions, and the clip members **44**, are constructed of a relatively stiff material, such as a metal or plastic material. In this manner, the clip members may be resiliently biased towards each other so as to grip the housing **14**. As another option, the housing **14** may define pairs of clip receptacles **45**, as shown in Figure 8, sized and shaped to receive the clip members **44** and more firmly hold the belt **13** to the signal receiving and generating assembly. In another aspect, the clip members **44** may extend along nearly entire portions **31**, **32** of the belt so as to form extended fins that fit into similarly extended receptacles **45**.

The connector **15** of the embodiment illustrated in Figures 7-12 includes a latch **46** and a lever **47** that cooperate to secure the belt **13** about the signal receiving and generating assembly **12**. As can be seen in Figure 9, the lever **47** may have a U-shape with a pair of arms extending towards a top end (using the illustrated orientation) of the mobile station **10**. The ends of the arms of the lever **47** are rotatably connected to the second end **29** of the belt **13** via a first pin **48** extending therethrough, as can be seen in the cross-sectional view of Figure 11.

The open area defined between the arms of the lever **47** provides clearance for the latch **46** which extends therebetween. As is shown in Figures 10 and 11, the latch has a rounded contour and extends from a first latch end **51**, that is rotatably connected to the arms of the lever **47** via a second pin **53**, to a second latch end **52**. At the second end, the latch **46** includes a hook portion **54** that extends away from its convex side.

At the first end **28** the belt **13** may define a notched portion **55** that extends into a connector opening **56** defined in the housing **14** when the cover assembly **11** is secured thereto, as shown by the cross-section of Figure 12. In particular, the notched portion **55** has leg extending inwards and another leg attached to the first leg and extending at about a 90° (or greater) angle therefrom into a position below the hook portion **54**. As another option, the belt **13** may include a display cover **49** that extends over the display and is transparent to allow visibility of the display therethrough.

During assembly, the belt **13** is attached around the housing **14** with the ends **28**, **29** brought together at the top portion **24** of the housing. The notched portion **55** of the first end **28** is inserted into the connector opening **56** and the hook portion **54** is positioned over a proximate edge of the housing **14** defining the connector opening.

Then, the lever **47** is rotated downwards about the first pin **48**, and causing rotation at the second pin **53** between the latch **46** and the lever. As the lever is depressed into a flush position with respect to the outer surface of the belt **13**, tension is applied through the latch **46** against the proximate edge of the housing **14** to further secure the belt **13** to the housing **14**.

The mobile station and associated cover assembly of the present invention have many advantages. For instance, the belt **13** is easily attached and removed from the signal receiving and generating assembly, allowing quick exchange with other belts to change the appearance of the mobile station **10**. In addition, the cover assembly **11** provides additional protection for the signal receiving and generating assembly **12**, especially if the belt **13** is constructed of an impact-absorbing material. The side edges **30** of the belt defining the side openings **50** allow the mobile station **10** to be easily gripped and held in the hand of a user. In addition, the side openings allow for easier bending and attachment of the belt **13** about the housing **14**. Matching the thickness of the belt **13** to the raised portions, such as the display **17** and the interface jack **18**, provide a relatively flush, attractive outer surface of the mobile station **10**.

Many modifications and other embodiments of the inventions set forth herein will come to mind to one skilled in the art to which these inventions pertain having the benefit of the teachings presented in the foregoing descriptions and the associated drawings. Therefore, it is to be understood that the inventions are not to be limited to the specific embodiments disclosed and that modifications and other embodiments are intended to be included within the scope of the appended claims. Although specific terms are employed herein, they are used in a generic and descriptive sense only and not for purposes of limitation.